

- Fig. 3.* Ventral surface of the prosoma of a species of *Dicranolasma* (3 A) and of *Trogulus* (3 B), two of the Eupagosterni, with the genital prolongation of the opisthosoma removed. The lettering as in fig. 2. (For the sake of clearness the distinctness of the labium in these figures is exaggerated.)
- Fig. 4.* Median portion of ventral surface of prosoma of a species of *Adæum* (A) and of *Triænobunus* (B), with the genital plate of the opisthosoma removed. III-VI, coxæ of the third to the sixth appendages; *lb.*, labial portion of sternum; *mr. 3*, *mr. 4*, maxillary processes of third and fourth pairs of appendages; *st.*, sternum overlapped in front by the coxæ of the fourth appendage on each side; *mb.*, membrane in front of the genital orifice (*g*), representing, perhaps, the sternal area of the genital somite. C. Sternum of *Larifuga* (after Loman).
- Fig. 5.* Median portion of ventral surface of prosoma of a species of *Acumontia* (A), one of the Triænonychide, and of a species of Gonyleptidæ (B). Lettering as in fig. 4.

## LXXI.—On the Mole of the Roman District.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to the kindness of Dr. L. Sambon two moles obtained by him during the important malaria experiments carried out by him during the summer of 1900.

An examination of the skulls of these specimens shows that they differ widely both from the common European mole (*Talpa europæa*) and Savi's mole (*Talpa cæca*) by the very much greater size of their teeth and certain other cranial characters, and are clearly separable specifically. *Talpa cæca* has, if anything, even smaller teeth than *T. europæa*.

*Talpa romana*, sp. n.

Colour and proportions about as in *T. europæa*; orbits apparently covered by skin, but this is not absolutely determinable.

Skull of about the same length as that of *T. europæa*, but somewhat more heavily built; zygomata thicker and perceptibly longer, their hinder end starting from the brain-case nearer its external angles and nearly or quite above the anterior part of the meatus instead of wholly in front of it; lacrymal foramina markedly larger than usual.

Teeth, and especially molars, conspicuously larger throughout; upper incisors broad, closely touching one another, the median pair larger in proportion to the others than in the common mole; molars much larger and heavier in every direction, broader, with larger internal lobes, higher and longer than in any other European form. The combined length of

Fig. 2.

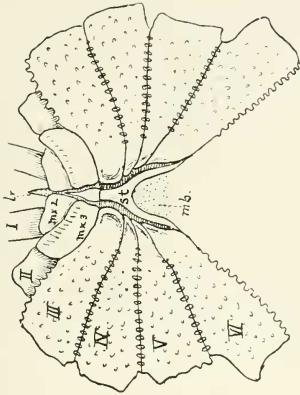


Fig. 3 A.

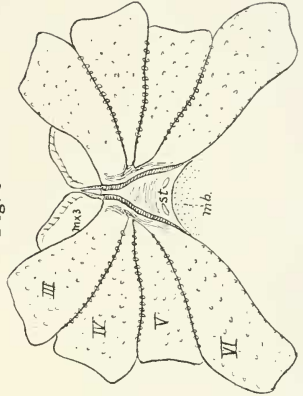


Fig. 1 A.

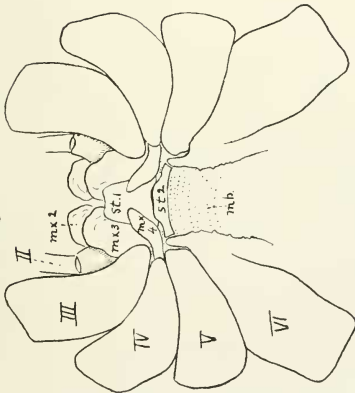


Fig. 1 B.

